

perating shells, although of course in this particular case the excess of CaCO_3 itself, may inhibit extended absorption of itself, or this be prevented by the presence of other compounds. In conclusion, I wish to express my obligation to Dr. A. E. Ortmann, on whose material at the Carnegie Museum these observations were made.

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 A NEW ALASKAN CHITON.

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

SCHIZOPLAX MULTICOLOR n. sp.

Chiton depressed, broad, wider behind than in front, maroon varied with white streaks, with a rather wide girdle, the surface of which is covered with soft bristles like those of *Mopalia muscosa*, among which are sparsely scattered, irregularly disposed, longer translucent spicules; surface of the valves minutely uniformly reticulate under the lens, appearing smooth to the unaided eye; the mesial suture evident, the fifth valve widest, the

posterior valve very small with a subcentral inconspicuous vertex at the anterior third; anterior valve with nine, middle valves with two, posterior valves with two slits, the interior lines of which are marked by a row of minute pores; the middle of the valves on each side of the median suture conspicuously porous internally. Length in alcohol 8, maximum breadth 6 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 383018.

St. Paul Island, Bering Sea.

This differs from the type of the genus *S. brandtii* Middendorff in color, form, characters of the girdle and depression of the body; *S. brandtii* has nine slits in the posterior valve which is proportionately larger. If additional specimens confirm its peculiarities, *S. multicolor* may perhaps form a special subdivision of the genus.

A NEW SPECIES OF PYRAMIDULA FROM ALABAMA AND NOTES ON
P. CUMBERLANDIANA WITH NEW VARIETIES.

BY GEO. H. CLAPP.

PYRAMIDULA PICTA n. sp. Pl. I, Fig. 4.

Shell thin, the color markings showing through, broadly umbilicate, the umbilicus dome-shaped, exhibiting all of the whorls to the apex and about one-fourth the diameter of the shell; whorls very convex above and below with a sharp *perfectly smooth, white* carina; apex delicately granulated for nearly a complete whorl before the ribs begin to show, first $2\frac{1}{2}$ whorls rounded then a distinct *ribbed* carina is formed and the ribbing continues, getting gradually weaker and finally disappearing on the penultimate whorl. There is a distinct impressed line above the carina on the upper whorls. Ribs weak and almost obsolete on the body whorl. Body color a delicate cream tint with irregular, chocolate-brown blotches which stop at the carina; below a row of squarish blotches immediately below the carina and a second row of narrow flame-like markings extending, faintly, into the umbilicus. Lip thin; aperture very oblique, much wider than high. Whorls 6.